THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR JOURNAL OF LIEUTENANT HENRY SIMMONS, U.E. [1]

Annotated and Diplomatic Transcriptions

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Introduction

This paper presents the Revolutionary War journal of Loyalist Lieutenant Henry Simmons. A tenant farmer from New York's Hudson River valley, Simmons left his home and family in August 1777 with a party of twenty-seven men to join General John Burgoyne's British army at the Battle of Saratoga. Simmons's journal describes his experiences during the battle and the years of retreat and displacement that followed the British defeat.

Included below is a brief introduction to Simmons and the Saratoga campaign, and a map of Simmons's seven-year journey. An annotated transcription of the journal's narrative portion, which preserves the syntax and structure of the original, is then presented in modernized English. Images of the relevant pages of the original journal are then presented side-by-side with the diplomatic transcriptions that were used to generate the annotated transcription.

Henry Simmons

Johann Henrich Simon, who would come to be known as Henry Simmons, was the grandson of Johann Wilhelm Simon and Anna Maria Sterner, refugees who had left the Rhine River valley region of Europe as part of the Great Palatine Migration of 1709. They arrived in New York's Hudson River valley, near present day Saugerties and Germantown, in 1710, where they worked in labor camps established to produce supplies for the British Navy. [1]

Henry Simmons was born in 1740 in nearby Teerbosch, New York. [2] The name Teerbosch, "Tar Bush" or "Tar Forest" in English, recalled the Palatine labor camps where Henry's grandparents had worked only thirty years before.

In 1763, Henry married the former Anna Margaretha Bonestiel. Like Henry's own family, the Bonestiels traced their roots to Palatine refugees who had arrived in New York a generation earlier. Henry and Anna Margaretha soon established a household near Claverack, New York, where they lived among a mixed Dutch-German tenant farming community. [3] Together they raised some seven children. [4]

The years leading up to the Revolutionary War were a period of increasing tension, unrest, and violence in the Hudson River valley. In 1766, tensions among the area's tenant farmers and their

[1] Adapted from the manuscript *Our Families Arrived at This Place: Three Centuries of Conflict, Migration and Belonging in North America*, by John J. Fry, 2026.

manorial landlords erupted into open violence in a revolt that came to be known as Pendergast's Rebellion. Colonial authorities responded with military force and mass arrests, and the leader of the rebellion, William Pendergast, was convicted of treason and sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. [5]

Although the rebellion was suppressed and Pendergast later received a royal pardon, the tensions and bitterness remained. By the 1770s, those local divisions had become entangled with growing disputes over British authority in the colonies. When the colonies declared their independence in 1776, the Hudson River valley remained divided. Many supported the Patriot cause, while others remained loyal to the Crown. Local Committees of Safety placed increasing pressure on those who hesitated or refused to support the new revolutionary government. In some households, brothers, cousins, and in-laws chose opposite sides. [6]

The Saratoga Campaign

In 1777, British strategy called for a coordinated effort to secure the strategically important Hudson River corridor and isolate New England from the rest of the colonies. General John Burgoyne's army advanced south from Canada by way of Lake Champlain and the upper Hudson River. Burgoyne expected support from British forces operating from New York City, but that support never came.

Burgoyne's campaign culminated in a series of engagements near Saratoga, New York, in September and October 1777. The first major battle, fought at Freeman's Farm on September 19, was followed by weeks of close encampment and skirmishing between British and American forces. A second engagement on October 7 at Bemis Heights resulted in a decisive American victory. Burgoyne's army, its position untenable, surrendered ten days later on October 17, 1777.[7]

Henry Simmons's Journal as Presented Below

Simmons's journal places him and his men within this unfolding campaign, not only at the moment of battle but throughout the extended period of movement, uncertainty, and hardship that followed. His journal is presented below in two parts.

Part I presents six pages of the journal's narrative portion in modern English, with spelling and syntax edited for readability while preserving the structure and voice of the original. Annotations provide context for the people, places, and events described in the text. In places where the entries are uncertain or require significant interpretation, the annotations include the original phonetic spelling and background on the interpretation.

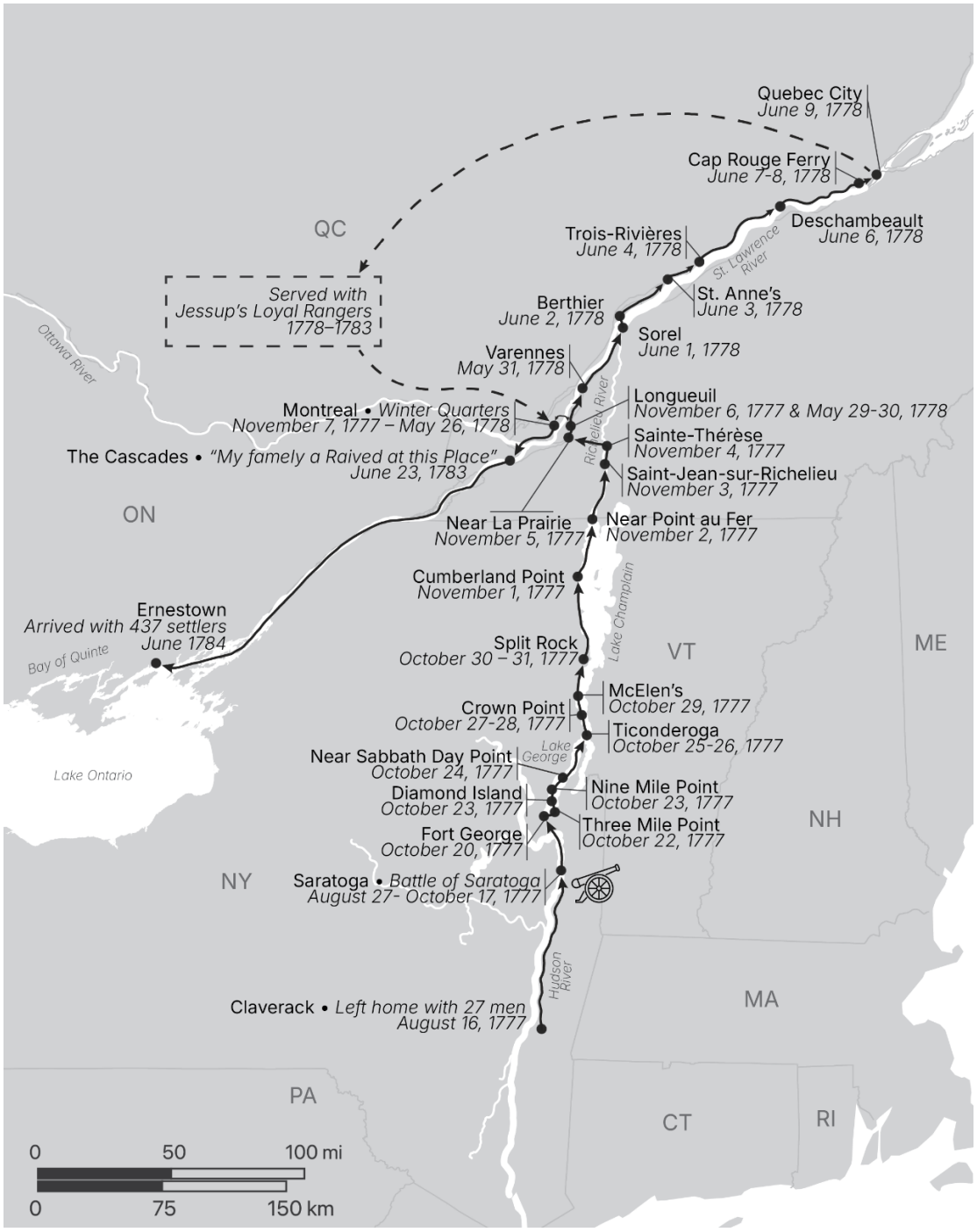
Part II presents images of those six pages in their original form. Each page is accompanied by a line-by-line diplomatic transcription that reflects his wording as written, including phonetic spellings and irregular forms, allowing the reader to follow both the original text and the modernized version.

The journal also includes forty-three pages of an account book that records Simmons's accounts and transactions from the period. Those pages have not been included here.

Diary and Account Book of Lieutenant Henry Simmons A2019.060.39, courtesy of the Museum of Lennox and Addington.

Images of all forty-nine pages of Simmons's journal and account book are available online at https://archive.org/details/lieutenant-henry-simmons-revolutionary-war-journal-and-account-book-complete-all-bates-stamped-pages/.

Figure 1. Map of Henry Simmons's Wartime Journey



Map tracing Henry Simmons's seven-year journey as a Loyalist officer during the American Revolution. Following the British defeat at the Battle of Saratoga, Henry and his men retreated north to Canada, where he eventually reunited with his family. Shortly thereafter, the Simmons family joined the first wave of organized settlers in what would become Upper Canada.

Simmons recorded the dates, locations, and hardships of his journey in his wartime journal, the original of which is preserved at the Museum of Lennox and Addington in Napanee, Ontario.

Part I – Modern English Version with Annotations

August 16, 1777 — Claverack, New York (Hudson Valley)

> *On the sixteenth day of August, 1777, I left my house at Claverack and set out with a company of twenty-seven men and officers to join General Burgoyne's army, which at that time was at Fort Miller.*

Claverack was located in the Hudson River valley about ninety miles north of New York City. Many of the region's inhabitants descended from Palatine immigrants, like Simmons's grandparents, who had been resettled there about sixty years earlier. As with many parts of the colonies, the region was divided by allegiance during the Revolution.

Henry Simmons and his group were among the Loyalists who traveled north toward British lines as the war intensified. British General John Burgoyne's army was advancing south from Canada in an effort to seize the Hudson corridor and divide the colonies.

Fort Miller was located north of Saratoga along the upper Hudson.

August 27 – September 12, 1777 — The Advance Toward Saratoga

> *We arrived at the Batten Kill in the flying army on the 27th of August and were mustered that same day. We joined Lieutenant Colonel Jessup's corps until further orders. We remained there until the 1st of September.*

The journal refers to Jessup's Corps as "Lt Ce Je Saups Corps." Simmons was mustered into the corps of Lt. Col. Ebenezer Jessup, then a part of the King's Loyal Americans. He was commissioned as a lieutenant in a company commanded by Capt. Christian Wehr.[8]

The Batten Kill, a tributary of the Hudson near the estate of American General Philip Schuyler, was located approximately seventy miles north of Simmons's home in Claverack.

> *On the 29th, Christian Haver and Bartholomew Hess went home to gather more men. On the 8th of September, we received arms for twelve men, and that night we were alarmed as if the enemy were approaching, but it proved to be a false alarm. The next night we lay on our arms east of the barracks. On the 10th, we received arms for nine more men.*

Christian Haver and Bartholomew Hess had been mustered into the King's Loyal Americans along with Henry Simmons on August 27, 1777. [9]

To "lay on our arms" meant resting or sleeping while remaining armed and ready for an expected attack.[10]

September 13–18, 1777 — The Days Before the Battle

> *On the 13th, we moved as far as Schuyler's upper sawmill, where we remained until the 16th. That day we went to Van Vechten's, where we stayed one day. On the 18th, we went to Lieutenant Swords' house and remained there until the night of the 19th.*

These movements place the unit just north of the American defensive positions near Stillwater. Simmons and his unit would operate in the area over the coming weeks.

Schuyler's sawmill was located on the estate of the prominent Patriot and American General Philip Schuyler.

This entry refers to "Von fechtes" (spelled "Von fetchteis" in a later entry), likely a phonetic rendering of Van Vechten's. Simmons's group most likely spent the night at a house or farm belonging to a member of the Van Vechten family.

The journal also references "Leut Sowets hous," which appears to be a phonetic reference to the home of Lieutenant Thomas Swords, which was located approximately three miles north of the main American defensive lines at Bemis Heights.

September 19, 1777 — Freeman's Farm (First Battle of Saratoga)

> *That night we marched to John Taylor's. That day our flying army and the rebels had a battle at Freeman's Farm. Our men forced the rebels to retreat and killed between three and four hundred of the enemy, while we had about two hundred killed and wounded.*

The Battle of Freeman's Farm marked the first major engagement of the Saratoga campaign. Fighting lasted most of the day across wooded terrain and open fields. Although the British held the ground, their losses were heavy and difficult to replace.

Simmons's casualty figures reflect the information available to a junior Loyalist officer serving with Burgoyne's army. Modern estimates reverse them: British and allied losses were nearly 600 killed, wounded, or captured, while American losses exceeded 300.[11]

The term "flying army" refers to a mobile forward detachment—the type of unit in which a Loyalist ranger officer would serve.

The above journal entry refers to "John Doyleo's." The journal entry for October 8, below, states that the army retreated back to "John Daylor's." It is likely that both entries are phonetic references to John Taylor, whose home and farm played a prominent role in the Saratoga engagements.[12]

September 22 – October 7, 1777 — Encampment and Bemis Heights (Second Battle of Saratoga)

> *On the 22nd of September, Christian Haver and Hess returned, bringing eighteen men with them and a committee man prisoner. We remained there until the 7th of October, when there was another battle west of Freeman's Farm. Our army retreated the next day back to John Taylor's on the hill. That day they engaged with cannon, but I cannot say how many were killed on either side.*

Christian Haver and Bartholomew Hess had left on August 29 as the Loyalist forces worked to build their ranks. When they returned in the days after the Battle of Freeman's Farm, they brought eighteen much-needed recruits and a "committee man," likely a member of a local revolutionary authority, prisoner.

The "battle west of Freeman's Farm" referred to in this entry was the Battle of Bemis Heights, fought on October 7, 1777. The battle ended in a decisive and costly British defeat.[13]

October 8–16, 1777 — The Days Before the Surrender

> *On the 8th, we marched in the night as far as Van Vechten's. On the 9th, we marched in the night to Saratoga, where we remained that night. On the 10th, we moved back about a mile. Some of the volunteers guarded the bateaux to the Fish Kill at Schuyler's.*

Following the defeat at Bemis Heights, Simmons and the rest of Burgoyne's army began the retreat that would end in capitulation nine days later.

Some of the men guarded bateaux, flat-bottomed boats essential to transportation and supply, near the Fish Kill, which entered the Hudson near the Schuyler estate.[14]

During this phase of withdrawal, Schuyler's home and buildings were burned by British troops.

> *That same day we went as far as Archibald McNeil's to cover the artificers while they built bridges, and we stayed there two days. On the 12th, we returned to the flying army, which lay on the hill north of the Fish Kill, and remained there until the 17th.*

Simmons's unit protected skilled military tradesmen known as artificers[15] as they worked at an important Hudson River crossing about two miles upriver from Schuyler's estate.

Simmons's original entry, written as "arche mc neal," very likely refers to Archibald McNeil, who operated a strategically important ferry just north of Schuylerville. The site is near the modern-day Northumberland Bridge.[16]

Simmons and his men soon rejoined the flying army at the higher ground nearby as General Burgoyne and his staff decided the fate of the campaign.

October 17, 1777 — Saratoga (Surrender)

> *That day we laid down our arms by capitulation. By the terms of the convention, the volunteers, sailors, artificers, and bateau men were to go to Canada. We crossed the river that day and went as far as Batten Kill.*

The British capitulation at Saratoga marked a turning point in the Revolutionary War. Most of Burgoyne's regular troops became part of what would be known as the Convention Army, initially expected to march to Boston for embarkation to Great Britain but later held in American hands. Under the terms of the Convention, Loyalists like Simmons and his men were sent north to Canada.[17] Their retreat began that day.

October 18–22, 1777 — Toward Lake George

> *On the 18th, we went to a place belonging to one Johnson, and on the 20th to Fort George, where we remained until the 22nd, about one o'clock, when we marched as far as Three Mile Point and stayed the night.*

Simmons and his men marched north toward Lake George, following a well-established military corridor. Fort George, at the southern end of the lake, had long served as a key transfer point between overland routes and water transport, controlling access into the lake system. Three Mile Point was a landmark along the lakeshore, marking distance and progress for those traveling north.

October 23–26, 1777 — Lake George to Fort Ticonderoga

> *On the 23rd, we came onto Diamond Island, took a bateau, and traveled that day to the Nine Mile Point. On the 24th, we came within five miles of Sabbath Day Point, and on the 25th to Ticonderoga, where we remained until the 26th, when the sun was about one hour high.*

This portion of the journey was largely by boat along Lake George, a narrow lake running north–south for about 30 miles. Diamond Island was a small island near the southern end of Lake George. The original journal refers to a butiacker, which would appear to be a bateau or boat.

Nine Mile Point was likely located on the west shore of Lake George in the vicinity of modern Homer Point and Bolton Landing, New York. Sabbath Day Point was a recognized landmark along the lakeshore further to the north.

Ticonderoga was the site of Fort Ticonderoga, then held by British forces. Fort Ticonderoga controlled the passage between Lake George and Lake Champlain. At this point, the route transitioned to Lake Champlain, a much larger waterway extending north into Canada.

The journal refers to "Diante rogo," likely a phonetic reference to Ticonderoga.

Late October – Early November 1777 — Lake Champlain

> *There we obtained a bateau and traveled about eight miles that day. The wind was from the north, and we remained there through the 27th and 28th in the woods, with a storm from the north of snow and a little rain.*
>
> *On the 29th, we went as far as McElen's. Around noon the wind was still from the north, and it rained that afternoon and the following night. The next day the wind shifted to the south, and we traveled as far as Split Rock, where we were windbound from the 30th through the 1st of November.*

Travel on Lake Champlain covered long distances by boat and was often dependent on favorable winds, which likely explains the frequent references to wind direction. The onset of colder weather, including cold rain and early snow, could delay movement and force the men to remain exposed along the shoreline.

Eight miles north of Fort Ticonderoga, where the group spent two days in the woods during a late October snowstorm, was likely in the vicinity of Crown Point, New York, inferred from the local geography and the direction of travel.

McElen's was likely a lakeshore landing or homestead in the vicinity of Port Henry, New York.

Split Rock was a recognized landmark along the western shore of Lake Champlain. Coming shortly after a winter storm, the party's becoming windbound at Split Rock for two full days underscores the role of weather conditions on their movement.

The above entry and Simmons's next entry present the date as October 1. Based on the timing and sequence of the events described in the journal, the correct date is almost certainly November 1.

> *On the 1st of November, the wind came about to the south, and we sailed as far as the east point of Cumberland Bay. On the 2nd, we went five miles north of Point au Fer. On the 3rd, about noon, we arrived at St. Johns, where we remained that night in the woods.*

Cumberland Point and Point au Fer lie along the western and northern reaches of the lake. Cumberland Point was located near present day Plattsburgh, New York. Point au Fer was the location of Fort au Fer, a British fort.

St. Johns (Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu), the location of Fort Saint-Jean, stood at the head of the Richelieu River, a key military and transportation route leading north to Canada.

November 4–6, 1777 — Richelieu River to St. Lawrence River South of Montreal

> *On the 4th, we traveled about nine miles and lodged with some French inhabitants. On the 5th, we came within about one mile of La Prairie. On the 6th, we went to Longueuil but could not cross the river and were obliged to stay the night.*

The journey now followed the Richelieu River north toward Montreal. Simmons and the other Loyalists moving north from Saratoga entered a predominantly French-speaking and Roman Catholic province, culturally distinct from the communities they had left behind in New York.[18]

The party's stopping point nine miles north of Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu is inferred based on local geography and direction of travel as being in the vicinity of L'Île-Sainte-Thérèse, Quebec.

La Prairie stood on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River across from Montreal, approximately twelve miles and about a day's march west-northwest of L'Île-Sainte-Thérèse.

Longueuil was located near La Prairie, directly across the river from Montreal. The party was unable to cross the St. Lawrence River on November 6 and was forced to spend the night in Longueuil.

November 7, 1777 – May 26, 1778 — Winter Quarters Near Montreal

> *On the 7th, we crossed over and were billeted that night in the western suburbs of Montreal. On the 8th, we went up to Lachine and stayed the night. On the 9th, we were billeted at St. Louis.*

This entry reflects the crossing of the St. Lawrence River and the transition from northbound travel to winter quarters near Montreal. Lachine was located west of Montreal.

This entry and the entry for November 23 refer to St. SuSe, which is likely a phonetic rendering of St. Louis. Lake St. Louis was a widening of the St. Lawrence River near its confluence with the Ottawa River west of Lachine.

> *On the 23rd of November, we drew half mounting for the men at St. Louis. On December 29th, 1777, John Stopilbin died. We remained there until the 26th of May, 1778.*

Half mounting refers to an issue of clothing.[19]

John Stopilbin had joined the King's Loyal Americans near Saratoga in the days after the Battle of Freeman's Farm, likely among the men recruited by Haver and Hess.[20] Having survived the Battle of Bemis Heights, Stopilbin did not survive the winter.

May–June 1778 — St. Lawrence River toward Quebec City

> *Then we set out for Quebec. We marched as far as Montreal and stayed there until the 29th, when we crossed the St. Lawrence River to Longueuil Church, where we remained one day and two nights.*

The party set out for Quebec City on May 26, 1778, marching first to Montreal before crossing to Longueuil on the south shore. This marked the beginning of their movement down the St. Lawrence River.

> *On the 31st, we came to Varennes and stayed the night. On the 1st of June, we marched down to Sorel, then returned about one mile and stayed the night. The next morning we marched up two miles further and crossed the river to Berthier, where we stayed that night.*

This passage describes the group's movement along the St. Lawrence corridor in late May and early June 1778. Varennes, Sorel, and Berthier were settlements along the St. Lawrence River, reflecting their downstream movement.

> *On the 3rd, we went in boats and rowed down Lake St. Peter to St. Anne's, where we stayed that night. On the 4th, we came to Three Rivers. On the 5th, we marched to [place name appears to be missing or erased].*

The group continued its downstream journey through early June.

The original journal entry refers to "Leak St franses." Based on the geography and the group's downstream movement, the entry likely refers to Lake St. Peter (Lac Saint-Pierre), a widening of the St. Lawrence River east of Sorel and Berthier.

"St. Anne's" likely refers to Sainte-Anne-d'Yamachiche, near present day Yamachiche, Quebec, on the north shore of Lake Saint-Pierre west of Trois-Rivières.

"Three Revers" refers to Trois-Rivières, located just downstream from Lake St. Peter.

A possible location for the missing place name for June 5 is Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pérade, which was located along the north shore of the St. Lawrence between Trois-Rivières and Deschambault.

> *On the 6th, we marched to Deschambeault. On the 7th, we marched to Cap Rouge Ferry and stayed there that night and the following day and night. On the 9th,*

The original journal entry refers to "pont Shambo," likely the phonetic rendering of Deschambault, a settlement on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River between Trois-Rivières and Quebec City.

This journal entry reference to "Carruse Ferry" is likely a phonetic rendering of Cap Rouge Ferry.

By June 7, the group reached Cap Rouge Ferry, only nine miles west of Quebec City. The narrative breaks off abruptly in the middle of the entry for June 9, 1778.

Nearly ten months had passed between Simmons's departure from his home in the Hudson Valley, the fighting at Saratoga, his long retreat north to Montreal, and his arrival at or near Quebec City. The purpose of their travel to Quebec, and the circumstances of their departure, remain uncertain.

June 9, 1778 – June 22, 1783 — Loyalist Displacement and Military Service in British Quebec

Although the narrative portion of Simmons's journal falls silent, his account book and surviving military records provide a window into his activities over the next five years.

Military records show that Simmons was assigned to the army's engineering department.[21] Entries from his account book show that he had moved back upriver toward Montreal by the spring of 1779. One series of entries from 1780 records expenses for transportation from Montreal to the British garrison at Chambly and back to Coteau-du-Lac, upriver from Montreal.

Other entries from June 1780, which identify Simmons as an assistant engineer, document the supply of blankets to regimental personnel, miners, and masons working at Coteau-du-Lac. These entries coincide with the construction of the Coteau-du-Lac canal.[22] Numerous other entries show that Simmons's duties regularly placed him in the area.

Although his account book provides considerable insight into his work for the British military, it reveals little about his family. British military records fill part of this gap. One muster roll from May 1781 records Simmons alongside the other members of his corps. In a column listing whether the men had families, Simmons was among a handful of men whose entries stated that their families were

"not here."[23] While the return reports the family's absence, it is silent as to their departure from New York and their ultimate arrival in Quebec.[24]

June 22 – 23, 1783 — The Cascades (St. Lawrence River, west of Montreal)

An otherwise-routine entry in Simmons's account book places Simmons at the Cascades on June 22, 1783. The next day, the narrative portion of the journal resumes with a single entry, repeated four times:

> Caskades 23 June 1783
> My famely a Raived at this Place
> My famely a Raived at this Place
> My famely a Raived at this Place
> My famely a Raived at this Place

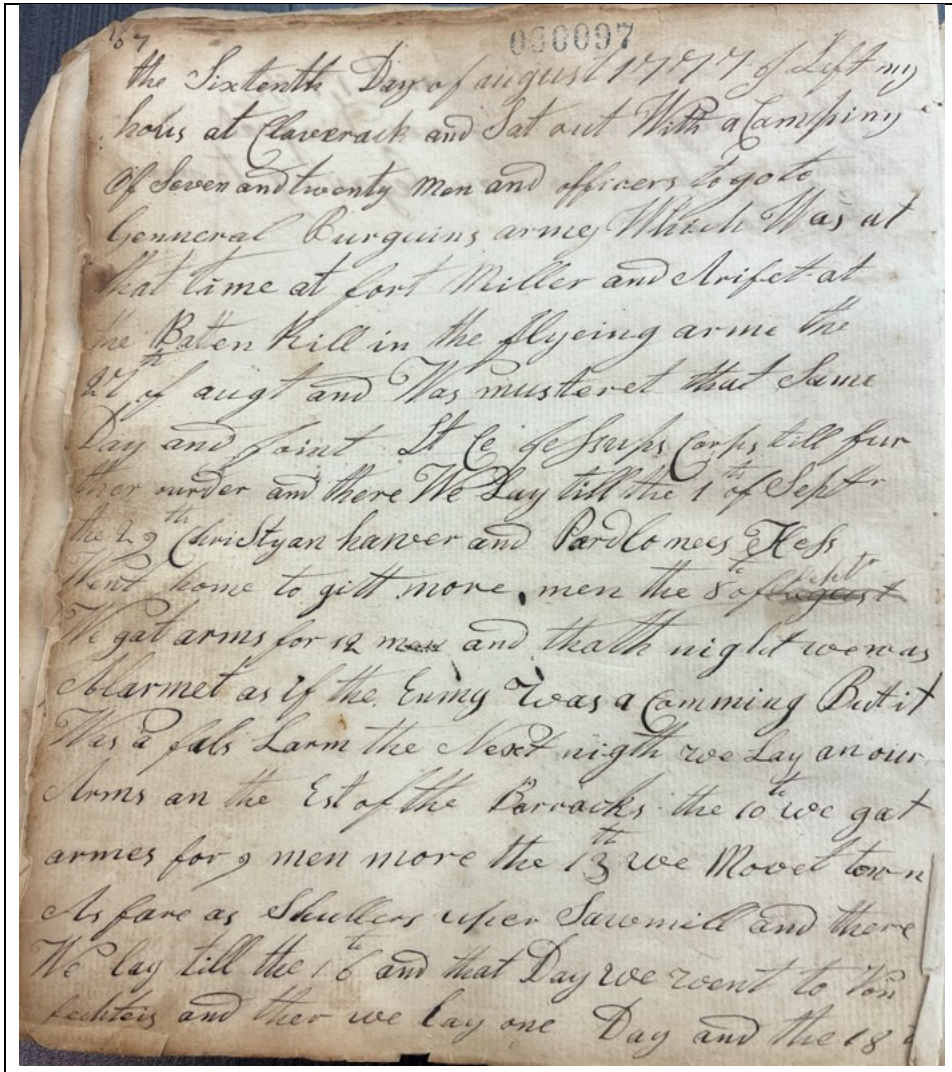
June 1784 — Loyalist Resettlement in Ernestown

By June of the following year, Simmons and his family traveled with the main Loyalist convoy of over 400 men, women, and children, mostly veterans of Jessup's Loyal Rangers and their families, to the still-unnamed Township No. 2, the second township west of Kingston on the north shore of Lake Ontario. Later named Ernestown after Prince Ernest Augustus, son of King George III, the settlement became one of the earliest Loyalist communities in what would become Upper Canada, and later Ontario.

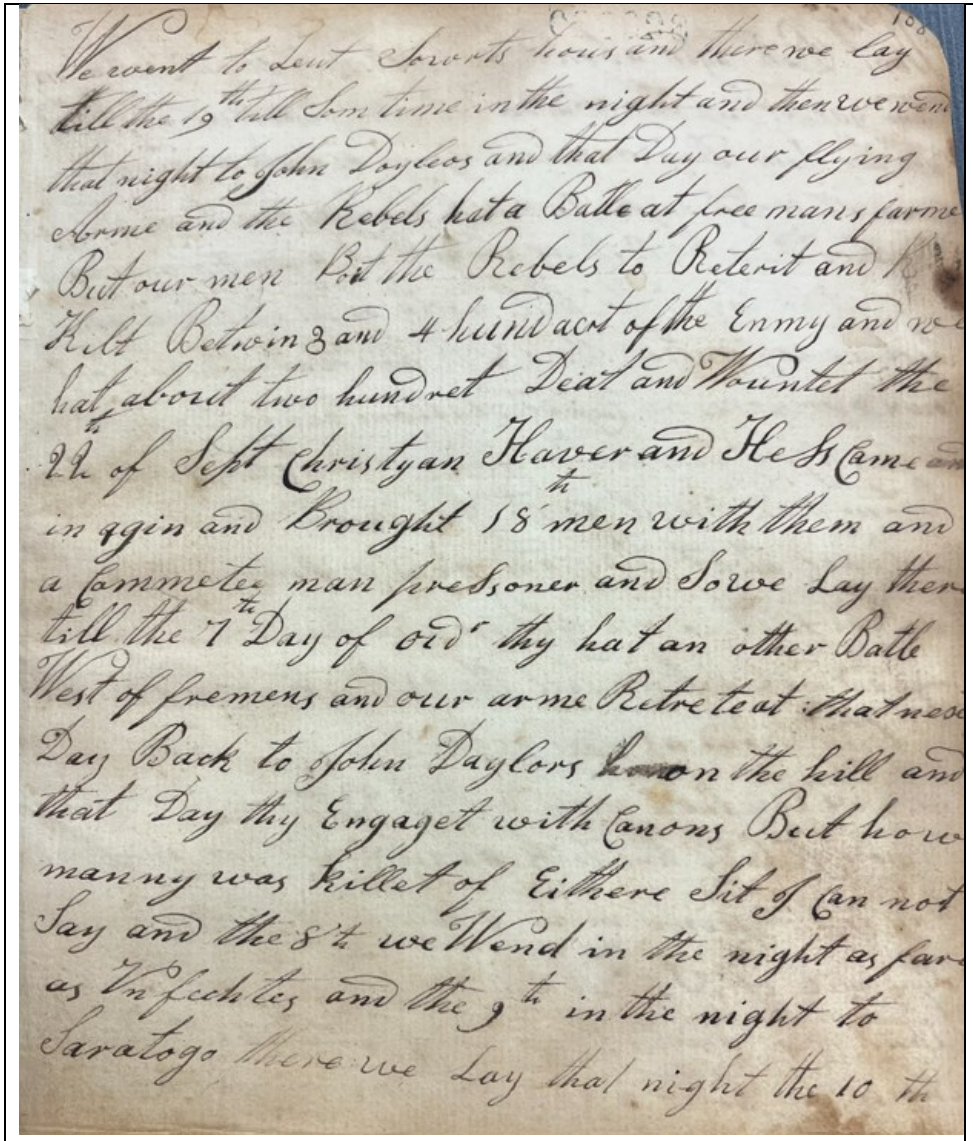
Part II
Portions of Original Journal with Line-by-Line Diplomatic Transcription

Original Journal: Diary and Account Book of Lieutenant Henry Simmons A2019.060.39,
courtesy of the Museum of Lennox and Addington.

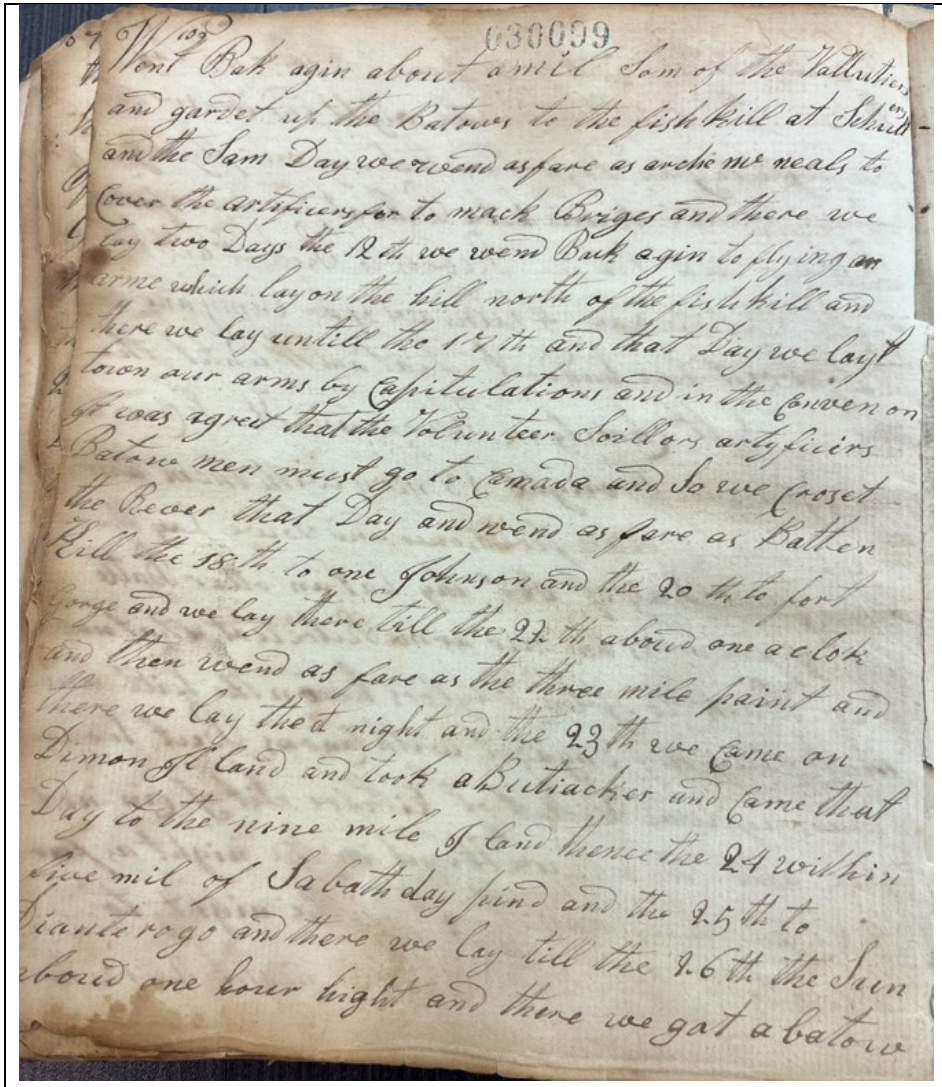
Photographs by John J. Fry



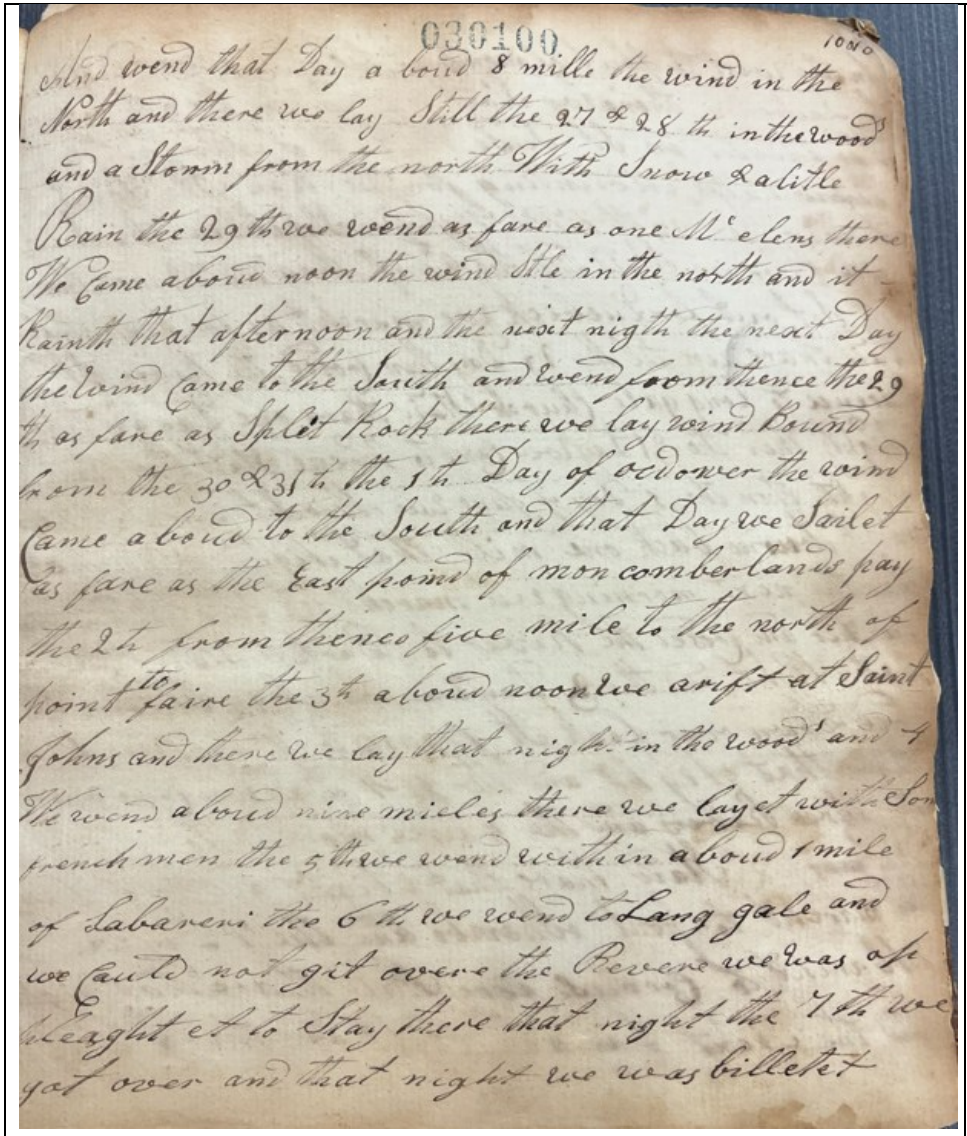
the Sixtenth Day of August 1777 I Left my
hous at Claverack and Sat out With a Campiny
Of Seven and twenty Men and officers to go to
Genneral Burguins armey Which Was at
that time at fort Miller and Arifet at
the Batten kill in the flyeing arme the
27th of augt and Was musteret that Same
Day and joint Lt Ce Je Saups Corps till fur
thur ourder and there We Lay till the 1st of Septr
the 29th Chrystyan haner and Pardlomees Hess
Went home to gitt more men the 8th of ~~August~~ Sept
We gat arms for 12 men and thath night we was
Alarmet as if the Enmy was a Comming But it
Was a fals Larm the Next nigth we lay an our
Arms an the Est of the Barracks the 10 we gat
armes for 9 men more the 13th we Movet town
As fare as Shullers uper Sawmill and there
We lay till the 16th and that Day we went to Von
fetchteis and there we lay one day and the 18th



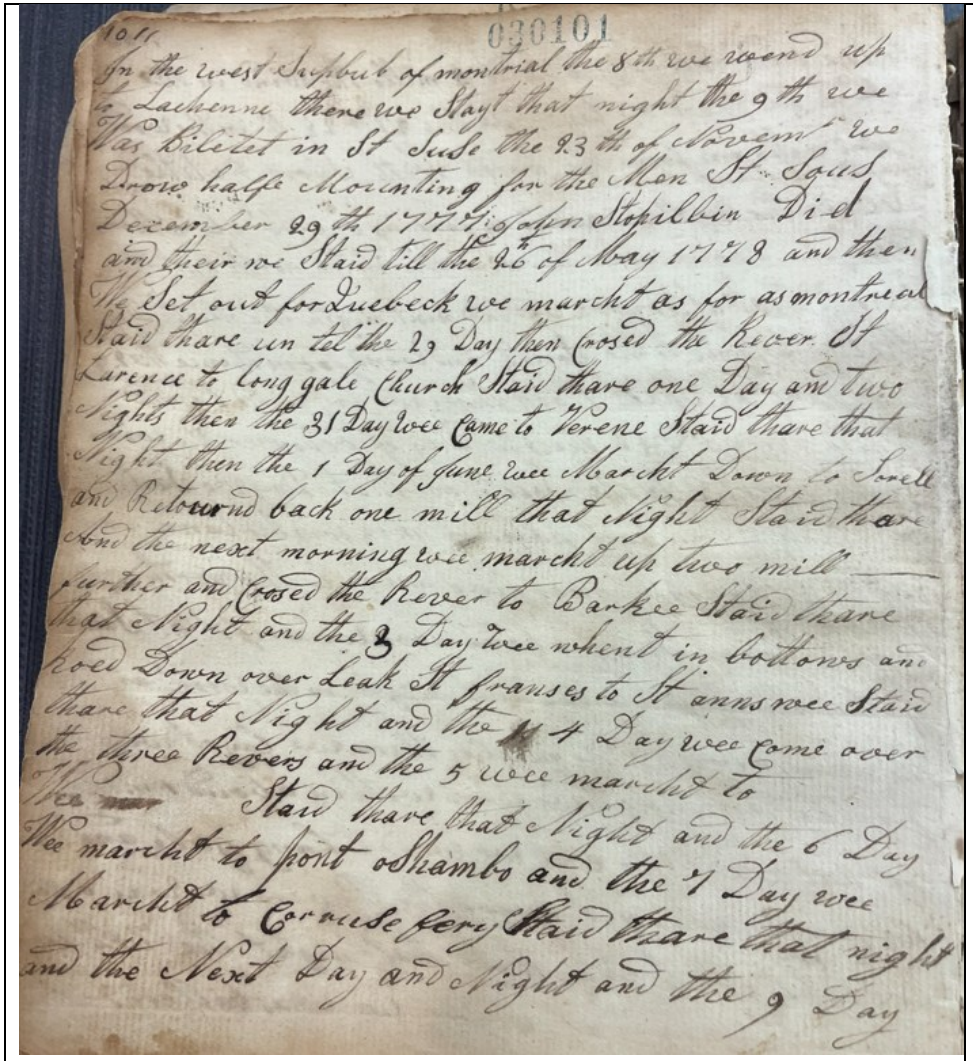
We went to Leut Sowets hous and there we lay
till the 19th till Som time in the night and then we went
that night to John Doyleos and that Day our flying
Arme and the Rebels hat a Battle at free mans farme
But our men Boit the Rebels to Reterit and
Kilt Betwin 3 and 4 hundaert of the Enmy and we
had about two hundred Deat and Wounded the
22nd of Sept Christyan Haver and Hess Came
in agin and Brought 18 men with them and
a Cammetee man pressoner and So we lay there
till the 7th Day of Oct they had an other Batle
West of fremens and our arme Retreted that next
Day Back to John Daylors on the hill and
that Day they Engaged with canons But how
manny was killed of Eithere Sid I can not
Say and the 8th we Wend in the night as fare
as Von fechtes and the 9th in the night to
Saratogo there we Lay that night the 10 th



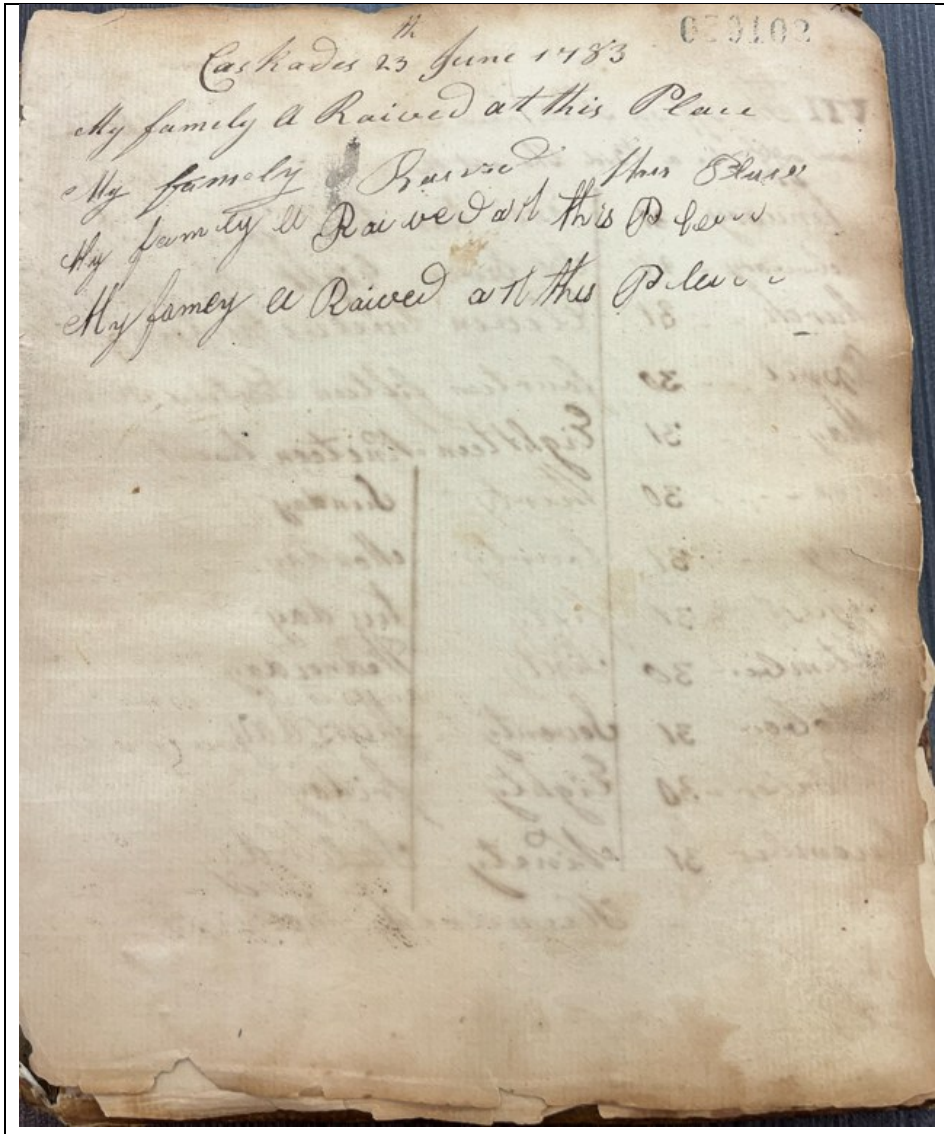
Went Bak agin about a mil Som of the Vallutiers
and gardet up the Batowes to the fish kill at Schullers
and the Sam Day went as fare as arche mc neals to
cover the artificer for to mack Briges and there we
lay two Days the 12th we went Back agin to flying an
arme which lay on the hill north of the fist kill and
there we lay untill the 17th and that Day we layt
town aur arms by Capitulation, and in the convenon
It was agreet that the Volunteer Saillors artyficers
Batowe men must go to Canada and So we Croset
the Rever that Day and wend as fate as Batten
Kill the 18th to one Johnson and the 20th to fort
Gorge and we lay there till the 22th aboout one a clok
and then wend as fare as the three mile paint and
there we lay the at night and the 23th we came on
Dimon of land and took a Butiacker and came that
Day to the nine mile of land thence the 24 within
five mil of Sabath day pind and the 25th to
Diante rogo and there we lay till the 26th the Sun
aboud one hour hight and there we gat a batowe



And Wend that day a boud 8 mille the wind in the
North and there wee lay Still the 27 & 28 th in the woods
and a Storm from the north With Snow & a litle
Rain the 29th we wend a fare as one Mc elens then
We came aboud noon the wind Stle in the north and it
Rainth that afternoon and the next nigth the next Day
the Wind came to the South and wend from thence the 29
th as fare as Split Rock there we lay wind Bound
from the 30 & 31 to the 1th Day of ocdower the wind
came a boud to the South and that Day we Sailet
as fare as the East point of mon comberlands pay
the 2th from thence five mile to the north of
point to faire the 3th abouf noon we arift at Saint
Johns and there we lay that night in the woods and 4
We wend a boud nie mieles there we layet with Som
french men the 5th we wend within about 1 mile
of Labarers the 6th we wend to Lang gale and
we could not git overe the Revere we was op
pleaght et to Stay there that night the 7th we
got over and that night we was billetet



In the west Supbub of montrial the 8th we wend up
to Lachenne there we stayt that night the 9th we
Was Bileted in St. SuSe the 23th Novemt we
Drow halfe Mounting for the Men St. Sous
December 29th 1777 John Stopilbin Died
and their we Staid till the 26th of May 1778 and then
We Set out for Quebeck we marcht as far as montreal
Staid thare un tel the 29 Day then crosed the Rever St
Larence to long gale church Staid thare one Day and two
Nights then the 31 day wee came to Verene Staid thare that
Night then the 1 Day of June wee Marcht Down to Sorell
and Retournd back one mile that Night Staid there
And the next morning wee marcht up two mile
further and crosed the rever to Barkee Staid thare
that Night and the 3 Day wee whent in bottowes and
Roed Down over Leak St franses to St anns wee staid
thare that Night and the 4 Day wee came over
the three Revers and the 5 wee marcht to[unreadable]
Staid thare that Night and the 6 Day
Wee marcht to pont Shambo and the 7 Day wee
Marcht to Carruse fery Staid thare that night
and the Next Day and Night and the 9 Day


Caskades 23th June 1783
My famely a Raived at this Place
My famely a Raived at this Place
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Caskades 23th June 1783

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[1] Henry Z. Jones Jr., *The Palatine Families of New York 1710*, 2 vols. (Universal City, CA: Henry Z. Jones Jr., 1985).

[2] Jones, *The Palatine Families of New York 1710*.

[3] Jones, *The Palatine Families of New York 1710*.

[4] United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada, *Loyalist Directory*, detail for Lt. Henry Simmons, available at https://uelac.ca/loyalist-directory/detail/?wpda_search_column_id=7649, accessed April 21, 2026.

[5] Irving Mark, "Agrarian Revolt in Colonial New York, 1766," *The American Journal of Economics and Sociology* 1, no. 2 (1942): 111–42, http://www.jstor.org/stable/3483742.

[6] Thomas J. Humphrey, "Conflicting Independence: Land Tenancy and the American Revolution," *Journal of the Early Republic* 28, no. 2 (2008): 159–82, http://www.jstor.org/stable/30043586.

[7] John F. Luzader, *Saratoga: A Military History of the Decisive Campaign of the American Revolution* (New York: Savas Beatie, 2010).

[8] Gavin K. Watt, with the research assistance of Todd Braisted, *The British Campaign of 1777*, vol. 2, *The Burgoyne Expedition* (Milton, ON: Global Heritage Press, 2013); Gavin K. Watt, with the research assistance of Todd A. Braisted, *A Service History and Master Roll of Major Edward Jessup's Loyal Rangers* (Milton, ON: Global Heritage Press, 2017).

[9] Watt, *The British Campaign of 1777*.

[10] David Hackett Fischer, *Washington's Crossing* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2004), 204.

[11] Luzader, *Saratoga: A Military History of the Decisive Campaign of the American Revolution.*

[12] Oudemool et al., *Cultural Landscape Report: Saratoga Battlefield, Saratoga National Historical Park*, vol. 1, *Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis* (Boston: National Park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 2002).

[13] Luzader, *Saratoga: A Military History of the Decisive Campaign of the American Revolution.*

[14] Luzader, *Saratoga: A Military History of the Decisive Campaign of the American Revolution.*

[15] Erna Risch, *Supplying Washington's Army* (Washington, DC: Center of Military History, United States Army, 1981).

[16] Stephen G. Strach, *A Preliminary Analysis of the Gerlach 'Plan' of Saratoga (Schuylerville), New York, 1777* (report, Saratoga National Historical Park, 1982).

[17] *Articles of Convention Between Lieutenant-General Burgoyne and Major General Gates*, October 16, 1777, arts. II, IV, VIII–IX, Avalon Project, Lillian Goldman Law Library, Yale Law School.

[18] John A. Dickinson and Brian Young, *A Short History of Quebec*, 4th ed. (Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2008).

[19] Great Britain, War Office, *Regulation Relative to the Clothing & Half-Mounting of the Infantry, and to the Inspection of the Clothing of the Army in General* (London: March and Teape for His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1800).

[20] Roll of His Majestys the Kings Loyal Americans Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Ebenezer Jessup With the Casualties Between 27th August and 24th October 1777. Captain Christian Wehr's Company. HP, as cited in Watt, *The British Campaign of 1777*.

[21] Officers Names, Characters and Pretentions, in the Several Corps of Loyalists in the Province of Quebec, n.d. LAC, HP, B166, ff.141-42; Effective Roll of the Corps of Royalists Commanded by Ebenezer Jessup Esquire – 1st May 1781; Transcript, AC, HP, MG21, B167b [AddMss21827, Part 2, ff.275-76], both as cited in Watt, *The British Campaign of 1777*, vol. 2.

[22] John P. Heisler, *The Canals of Canada*, Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History, no. 8 (Ottawa: National Historic Sites Service, National and Historic Parks Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1973), 12-19.

[23] List of the Officers of the different Corps of Royalists in Canada specifying the time they joined the Kings Troops, in what rank they commenced pay and to what corps they belong, Haldimand Papers, Add. MSS. 21827, fol. 280, Library and Archives Canada, Héritage, reel H-1655, image 7.

[24] A number of provision lists from the Montreal area during the period 1779-1783 refer to a Henry and Andrea Simmons and their family. It appears that these entries refer to a different Henry Simmons, who served with Butler's Loyal Rangers. *See* William A. Smy, *An Annotated Nominal Roll of Butler's Rangers, 1777–1784, with Documentary Sources* (Welland, ON: Friends of the Loyalist Collection at Brock University, 2004). Lieutenant Henry Simmons and the second Henry Simmons, and their respective families, would both settle in Ernestown in 1784.